#### § 148.11

#### § 148.11 Hazardous or potentially dangerous characteristics.

(a) General. When Column 5 refers to a code for a hazardous material or  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

PDM, the meaning of that code is set forth in this section.

(b) Table of Hazardous or Potentially Dangerous Characteristics.

Code	Hazardous or potentially dangerous characteristic
	Contact with water may cause heating.
2	
	Contact with water may cause evolution of toxic gases.
	If involved in a fire, will greatly intensify the burning of combustible materials.
5	a fuel oil) or strong confinement. If heated strongly will decompose, giving off toxic gases that support combustion.
	These mixtures may be subject to self-sustaining decomposition if heated. Decomposition, once initiated, may spread throughout the remainder, producing gases that are toxic.
	Toxic if swallowed and by dust inhalation.
	Harmful and irritating by dust inhalation.
	Highly corrosive to steel.
10	Powerful allergen. Toxic by ingestion. Skin contact or inhalation of dust may cause severe irritation of skin, eyes, and mucous membranes in some people.
11	May be susceptible to spontaneous heating and ignition.
12	Liable to cause oxygen depletion in the cargo space.
13	Liable to emit methane gas which can form explosive mixtures with air.
14	Dust forms explosive mixtures with air.
15	May present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment when released into the environment. Skin contact and dust inhalation should be avoided.
16	Combustible. Burns with dense black smoke. Dust may cause skin and eye irritation.
17	Radiation hazard from dust inhalation and contact with mucous membranes.
18	Susceptible to fire from sparks and open flames.
19	May self-heat slowly and, if wet or containing an excessive proportion of unoxidized oil, ignite spontaneously.
20	Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases.
	Dust may contain toxic constituents.
22	Lead nitrate and lead sulfide are hazardous substances; see code 15 of this table and § 148.270.
	Hazardous substance when consisting of pieces having a diameter less than 100 micrometers (0.004 in.); see code 15 of this table and §148.270.
	Cargo subject to liquefaction.
25	Subject to liquefaction if average particle size of cargo is less than 10 mm (.394 in.).
	This entry is considered a Marine Pollutant in accordance with 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix B.
27	This entry is considered a certain dangerous cargo in accordance with 33 CFR 160.204.

## § 148.12 Assignment and certification.

- (a) The National Cargo Bureau is authorized to assist the Coast Guard in administering the provisions of this part by—
- (1) Inspecting vessels for suitability for loading solid materials in bulk;
- (2) Examining stowage of solid materials loaded in bulk on board vessels;
- (3) Making recommendations on stowage requirements applicable to the transportation of solid materials in bulk; and
- (4) Issuing certificates of loading that verify stowage of the solid material in bulk meets requirements of this part.
- (b) Certificates of loading from the National Cargo Bureau are accepted as evidence of compliance with bulk solid transport regulations.

# **Subpart B—Special Permits**

### §148.15 Petition for a special permit.

- (a) Each shipper who wishes to ship a bulk solid material not listed in Table 148.10 of this part must determine whether the material meets the definition of any hazard class, or the definition of a PDM, as those terms are defined in §148.3 of this part.
- (b) If the material meets any of the definitions described in paragraph (a) of this section, the shipper then must submit a petition in writing to the Commandant (CG-ENG-5) for authorization to ship any hazardous material or PDM not listed in Table 148.10 of this part.
- (c) If the Commandant (CG-ENG-5) approves a petition for authorization, the Commandant (CG-ENG-5) issues the petitioner a Coast Guard special permit. The permit allows the material to be transported in bulk by vessel and